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BULLETIN

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin. The Discovery of America. The sails are spread, the vessels' anchors weigh And plunge into the ocean's foamy spray; Fast fades from view the ennny hills of Spain main.

Oh! with what sonl doth proud Columbus stand, Gazing on Andalusia'a crowded strand, Glancing on Palos' dim receding spires, Their cross-crowned summlts gilt with morning

fires. His manly breast unconscions heaved a sight, Th' unbidden tear suffvsed his steadfast eye, As the last misty view dissolved away, From Mount Morino's shadowy ranges gray. Yet vast designs, and schemes of bold emprize His mind's capacious powers monopolize: Projects gigantic, mused, unseen, untold, The young adventurer's intellect infold. Ho sees the idle surges, foaming ride In silvery spray upon the vessel's side; He sees beyond the furrowed sea its wake As pressing on it doth the East forsake. But who its future track can scan from far, No guide save heaven's cerrnscant polar star? Around him heaving ocean's boundless space, Like a new deluge on Creation's face; Not e'en the dove ot old might footing find Nor pluck her olive branch to cheer mankind!

sails

To winds of August and September gales. Night after night, and day by day in vain With telescopic gaze they scan the main: Nought save the starry skies and seas of blue And emerald waters heaving greet their view. Hopeless of finding to those deeps a bound, Or sign prognostic of approaching ground, Mntinous and sad the listless sailors grow Reluctant further on their search to go. But bold Columbus at the Pinta's helm, The dark-eyed son of proud Italia's realm, With soul indomitable yet prevails, Persistent, westward still his squadron sails. His conrage high, the crew desponding cheers, Confronting danger and defying fears. But now October's eleventh dawn doth riso, Finehed with the glory of antumnal skies, The finetuating sea of molten gold, Beneath the crimsen vault of morning rolled. Some birds of pinmage various and bright, In numerous flocks remotely hove in sight; And tender branch of flowering thorn and vine. Came lightly floating on the heaving brine. Canes newly cut of growth and fushion strange Came now within the excited shallop's range, And emens in the colored clouds of eve. Strong indications unillnsive gave. The sailors dropped their sounding leads once

more, Deeper and deeper fathoming to explore: Each trial now fresh attestations brings From shell or sea-weed to the line that olings. Columbus now commands the anchors east, The sails haul'd in and tightened to the mast; The ships expectant 'till the morn to lie. While vigil strict he keeps as night rolls by. Anxious and wakeful rocked they on the deep, No eve was closed, no spirit sealed in sleep; Upon the lone forecastle, wrapped in thought, The Admiral's straining gazo the distance

· sought -At-last as midnight slowly wended on, The moon nuseco, the starlight faint and wan, Remote a moving, glimmeriug torch ho spies, "Land! Land!" in transport the discoverer cries, "Land! Land!" the vessels echo o'er the deep, And far the swelling sounds responding sweep. They now prepared t' approach the longed-for

shore. Their anchors weigh, their sails unfurl once more, Banners of Aragon and fair Castile, The golden cross of christian Spain reveal; St. James' pennon from the topmast floats While drum and clarion wake their martial notes-One moment more they pressed Columbia's soil; Their chief the first to tread West India's Isle, Bending he kissed in tears the sacred sod, Venting his grateful soul in thanks to God. Loud hymns upon the silent forest rose, Waking the breathless solitude's repose! The cross is planted; and with joy unfurled, Spain's royal ensigns hail the Western World.

estimates that the public deht will not ex- the adoption of these bills because the miliceed one thousand and fifty millions of doi- tary necessities of the country require it, lers on the first day of July next. Of this unless I am greatly mistaken, have failed sum one hundred milliona have been be- to tell us how they propose to organize this for party purposes, and another hundred constitute of them a separate and indepenmillions stolen from the treasury by Gov- dent army, which shall operate independ- the accuracy with which the gentleman compare well with an ernment officials and army contractors. Is ently of all the other corps in any depart- states the lessons of history. Greece and length during the war. the war. - Placesville (Cal.) Democrat.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

On the Enlistment of Negro Soldiers;

DELIVEBED DURING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 31, 1863. The House having under consideration bill No. 675, to raise additional soldiers for the ser-

vice of the Government—
Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Speaker, the original hill, end the various substitutes for it, and all the amendments except, indeed, the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Diven,] the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wickliffe,] and the gentle-man from Indiana [Mr. Porter.] however much they mey differ in phraseology or de-teil, agree in this, that they propose to raise, black so organize, and arm a hody of negroes, to be received into the military service of the United States. Most of them, I believe all of them, permit, If they do not enjoin, and cetainly contemplate, that this body of men shall be constituted as well of slaves as of As launch they onward through the trackless contemplete that mannmission will be granted to the slave sfier he shall have enlisted. Some of them provide that compensation

> Now, sir, of all the bills and substitutes I prefer the original hill, introduced by the chalrman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Stevens.] It is characteristic of him. It is plain, direct, and hold. It expresses plainly the meaning of the anthor. It provides, in so many words, for the en-listment of elaves, and the establishment of of every other. It provides for all of them Sedgwick.] and thet "it is tired of this talk recruiting depots anywhere in any of the trial by jury, free speech, free press, entire of maintaining the Union as it was and the States. It promises freedom to all who shall protection for life and liberty and property. Constitution as it is." enlist, and compensation to the masters who may be entitled to it. It is not only characteristic of the gentleman in this, thet it is office, the right to aspire to every office or frenk and streightforwerd. It is also characteristic of him in another respect, to which he himself al.uded the other day: that he is the forerunner of his party—that he is always in advance of his party friends, but vote, and a competent aspirent for every yield. that he finds they coon come up to the posi-

shall be made to the master who shall have

remained loval.

tions which he tekes. These bills have been presented and nrged on the Honse from various considerations .-Nine weeks are swelled their broad expanding They are nrged as a military necessity. We are told that the exigencies of the country now require their adoption. We are told that there is a great body of loyal men who only wait to be asked to enter the service of the United States. Sir, I beg leave to doubt the proposition. I have no evidence doubt the proposition. I have no evidence and that by their aid you are successful. They will come of the Commander-in-Chief of the Commander-inof its truth. I do not believe that it is true, with them? Will you consign them again which emanates from this Cepitol and from The experience of the country shows that it to political inferiority, to social isolation? - the other end of the evenue, the spell of will be beyond your power. is true. The experience of the Government | Will you egain deny to them those privileges | those influences which are created, controlled. in its experiment at Hilton Heed, shows which are guarantied to every citizen by the and exerted by the Republican party. the military service. I see hy a statement to maintain? Or will you take them to a understood the gentleman to say, over and in the papers to-dey, that the first negro politica! and social equality with yourselves? over agein, that some new change hed come regiment of Kausas was sworn into service on the 12th dev of this month, and that al- the right to hold office? Will you put them the restoration of the Uniou and the Constireadyl half of them have deserted. They were offered freedom. They were offered full pay. They were offered full bounty.— Everything was done to agitale—to use the phraseology of the member from Illinois, Mr. Lovejoy]-"this great ocean of loyal hearts" But we find that the atorm lasted only until they were enlisted and organized, and received the advance payment of their bounty; then suddenly it subsided; and with each refluent wave, a company of these loyal, war-loving negroes vanished from the

> ranks. Mr. CONWAY. Mr. Speaker-Mr. PENDLETON. If I have misstated the fact, I will be glad to be corrected; otherwise, I prefer not 10 be interrupted. Mr. Conway. I do not propose to contra-

dict the gentleman's statement, as I cannot do so; I merely desired to explain the facts. Mr. PENDLETON. That explanation may cline to yield. He will excuse me for the sage of this hill. He said: present.

Nor is it entirely certain that the exigencies of the country require a resort to measures of this kind. A contrary opinion h.s heen very gravely expressed. During this session, not longer ago than the early part of December, the gentleman from Vermont

"Resolved, That at no time since the commencement of the existing rebeilion have the forces and materials in the hands of the executive department of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy and triumphant termination of the war as at the present moment."

For this resolution every leading member of the Republican party voted -in fact every member of that party who was presentand none more eagerly and with more emphasis than those who now most zealously press this hill. Have circumstancee so greatiy changed? Have those forces and materials heen so greatly and so speedily diminished; or has the desire to pase this bill made might find an answer in the speech made

[Mr. Sedgwick.]
. I pass now, Mr. Speaker, to another branch A NICE LITTLE SUM .- Secretary Chase of this subject. Gentlemen who have urged The court which found Major Generals; together in the same grave. And how, when

they are placed thus together in moments month ago, in the discussion of the bill for pay the debt which has been incurred? Is man in the slaveholding States. I have of danger, can they be kept separate at the the admission of West Virginia, the gentle-it hecanse their gigantic strength trembles seen lately in the New York papers what man from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] said: already under this load? It it because we man from Ponnsylvania [Mr. Stevens] said:

clation is permitted, you know well enough
the temper of the Army to be assured that
it will thin out the ranks of white soldiers.
They will not submit to association of this
which the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the laws of war give us in the circumwhich the war of the gentleman from Pennsylvania,
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They will not submit to association of this
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They will not submit to association of this
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impression on the public ment? No, sir it is because of the profound
impression on the public ment? Wo, sir it is because of the profound
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impression on the public ment? Wo, sir it is because of the profound
impression on the public ment? Wo, sir it is because of the profound
impression on the public ment? Wo, sir it is because of the profound
impression o order in your Army—I do not say, content-ment and zeal and alacrity among these

us that these enlistments are found neces- ments of the Army? Why it is that within sary in order that the Army of the United the circle that surrounde this city there can States may be mede sufficiently strong to ac-complish the work it has to do. They tell men enough? Is it because there are not us we are in the very crisis of the war. munitions of war enough? Is it because the free negroes; of the slaves of loyal as well as of disloyal masters; and that recruiting stations for the enlistment of these negroes shall be opened in the slaveholding as well shall be opened in the slaveholding as well the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. They tell us that the struggle is in donht. No gentleman will say that. has yet been developed, is not entirely competent to render to the cause of the Union Government in the market of New York to and the Constitution an assured victory.—
And they tell us that these colored men are and that your honds cannot be sold at any ready with their strong arms and their hrave reasonable price? It is hecause the suspicion hearts to maintain the supremecy of the Con- has entered the minds of the Army within

It goes forther. It secures to every citizen the right of suffrage, the right to hold to me for a moment? agency by which the Government is carried on. Every man called upon to do militery man a question just in this connection. duty, every man required to take up arms in its defense, is hy its provisions entitled to desire to hear the question, and I therefore office in the Government. You now say to Mr. Dawes. I wish to ask the gentleman these black men, come to the defense of this from Ohio what wes the spell that was upon

I put it to my friend from Ohio who has us that in every relation and in every condion of life he believed the negro was inferior to the white man. I put it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who sits hefore me, [Mr. McPherson,] ae one of zealons tlemen whether, after having called npon these negroes, as citizens and loyal friends, Ic the hour their extremity, to maintain this Constitution, it is their intention again to consign them to social inequality and political degradation, or to elevate them to the level of the condition of the white citizens?

I get no answer to this question.

The gentleman from New York, [Mr Sedgwick,] yesterday, with more frankness than any gentleman who has apoken upon very well be made afterwards. The gentle- this suject, has given to ns what I cannot man will not consider it discourtesy, for I help thinking is, with many of his friends, have no intention to be discourteous, if I de-

"And yet these things have been yielded to as accomplished facts, and so will it be with this proclamation, even though it had not the sunction of constitutional authority, when once you put this blll into practical operation; for no community of negroes who have once had arms in the can again be subjugated to the reof December, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] offered a resolution in these words:

Western Viginia.

He armies in triumph in Western Viginia.

He was stopped by no quaker guns until he example. The arming of the slave population is the end of the Institution for all time, and no less the end of this rebellion.

'I talk not about the Constitution. It has be-

come, in the hands of the timid lawyers and time-serving politicians, a shield between the Government and the persons and the estates of base uses has it come at the rebels. 'To such last? It is continually frustrating the efforts of this Government to put down this rebellion."

Is that the inspiration of this hill? Is it any wonder that the scoundrele and their ment of the country? I can hardly think Rome both furnish the refutation of his Mr.: Dawes. I will answer the gentlebirelings are in favor of the continuance of they would consider that either practicable theory. The Helots, the slaves of Sparta, man, if he will yield to me. or wise. Do they intend to organize them revelted against their masters, and were rein divisions or hrigades or regiments or comduced to subjection. The servile wars of in divisions or arigades or regiments or com- ancea to subjection. The sorvire was interrupted by the gentleman from Mas- and have them combined with the Rome, scant as is our knowledge of them, was interrupted by the gentleman from Mas- are like them. Co-operation with you is, panies, and nave them compined with the Rome, scant as is our knowledge of them. Co-operation with the regression of arms does not sachusetts I was asking why it was that re- in my judgment, treason to the country. for the whole Administration of Mr. Buchsnan. A few more Galveston and Charlesfight together in the war lu which the counfight together in the war lu fight together in the war lu which the coun- Armed siaves in rebellion; in possession of ruption within the limits of the circles avowed purpose and policy in carrying on growed purpose and grow ton affairs will 'donble the dose' for next try is engaged? It'so, they will meet in the their masters' homes and families, have around Washington; why the credit of this the war. trenches; they will commingle on the battle- been brought to obedience, not by the use Government is so weak; why its legal ten-

There are many things which render such an event impossible. The Union shall never with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

Mr. Speeker, has it ever occurred to these And what do you propose to do with these gentlemen to luquire why it is that within black soldiers after they shall have returned the range of fifty miles of this Capitol reverse from the hattle-field? Gentlemen have told after reverse has followed npon the move-

Why is it that' the paper money of the etilution and to defend the integrity of the the influence of the city of Washington, and sentetive here; false to you, my fellow Union which in our hands to-day ie im- has entered the minds of the people all over What is that Constitution? It provides pathizes with its leaders upon this floor, the that every child of the Republic, every citi. genileman from Pennsylvenia. [Mr. Stevens]

Mr. Dawes. Will the gentleman yield

Mr. PENDLETON. I will directly; not now. Mr. Dawes. I desired to ask the gentle-

Constitution. Come, ald us to maintain its our army of more than two hundred thirty supremacy. Come, aid us to uphold a Gov enment which is thus beneficent to all its for forty days under the command of the Gentlemen, hug not to yourselves that deluchildren. Suppose your utmost hopes are gentleman's favorite military leader, were realized; suppose they come, and that by not moved at al! except upon the peremptory

Will you give them the right of suffrage; over us; that we did cerry on this war for side hy side with the white citizens of the tion; that we had unanimously come here and pledged ourselves hy our votes to carry tain this. Union; justice, reason, peace, may." on the war for that purpose, and that it was jnet laken his acat, [Mr. Trimble,] who told in consequence of the change in this respect that our reverses have occurred.

Mr. PENDLETON. I think the gentleman advocates of this hill; I put it to these gen- could see no honest purpose to restore the it. The only bonds which can hold these means of war, in a party which had refused can make us one people, are the soft and tain them both unimpaired and in peace.

> any obstacle in the way of that army hut the quaker gnns? Can be tell me why that Northwest were carried away by the excitermy of two or three bundred thousand men ment of April and May. They believed the substance of the country, and never trusted to the assurance of the President moved until required to move by the Com- and his Cabinet, and of Congress, that it mander-in-Chief?

with well-considered military plans, hy mon meet with no obstacies of that kind.

Mr. CALVERT. I object. Mr. Dawes. Has the gentleman from Maryland got enough?

and I do not want to hear any more. that the motive for these persistent efforts? Mr. PENDLETON. I will not wander so far avoid it you must reverse this whole policy: Was it hecause "the arming of a slave popu- from the line of remark which I was pur- you must return instantly and pursue eteadlation is the end of the inetitution for all suing as to discuss the subject suggested by fastly the principles you professed in the time,"that we were required to pass this bill the gentleman from Massachusetts, Very heginning. You must add to them a faithon Wednesday morning without discussion much might be eaid upon it. Without he foll observance of the Constitution; a sacred or examination? Was it because the party coming the epecial advocate, as I am not, respect for for the personal rights of the citwas unwilling to declare what the gentleman or the enlogist, as I am not, of any man con- zen; an absolute refusal to usnrp power gentlemen change their opinion? Perhaps from New York [Mr. Sedgwick] has so nected with the conduct of the war I might under any pretense whatsoever. You must frankly avowed, that a minority on this floor, ask the gentleman whether it was not better manifest your purpose to maintain in all yesterday by the gentleman from New York, feeble in numbers, were obliged to resort to to lie thus idle in Washington for many their integrity the State of the Union. every expedient of parliamentary warfare weeks, than to fight that thirty days' cam- You must invite back within the bonds of during the whole of Wednesday night in palgn in Virginia? Whether it was not order that we might have this much of debate? Did they hesitate to tell the country at Manassaa than to cross the Rappahanthat "no community of negroes who have nock, and after two days of disaster and once had arms in their hands can again be slanghter and defeat to be compelled to fall snbjugated to the restraints of slavery," and hack before the enemy to the intrenchstowed upon leaders of the Republican party hody of negro troops. Do they propose to that this consideration constituted a chief menta which had been left? I might sngreason for passing this hili? But I question gest that the campaign in Maryland will the accuracy with which the gentleman compare well with any other of equal tegrity of your territory, but the union of

tion as it is.

Sir, it ie this which produces profound It isithle which has caused resistance to the of the great Northwest by every tie of in-Union and the Constitution, when, in fect, it was to he an armed crusade for the aholition of slavery. I tell yon, sir, that unless this impression is speedily arrested it another dollar.

I know that gentleman will say that this is sympathy with secession; that these sen-Gentlemen, hug not to yourselves that delusion until it is too late to save the Republic

Sir, I have been in favor of peace from the heginning of this eectional controversy. to overthrow that Constitution which it is that these men have no desire to enlist in Constitution which they have helped you Mr. Dawes. One question further. I have been in favor of peace becense I have heen heartily, steadfastly, nowaveringly for the Union. I heard Mr. Donglas proclaim these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote that war is dismnion. final, irrevocable. I for this hill. believe it. I said two years ago on this floor that "armies, money, war cannot main-

> I believed it then; I have believed it at every moment since; I believe it now. No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith. Peace is the first will have to search the records a long time step to union. Peace is union. Peace unhefore he finda that I ever said any euch broken would have preserved it; peace rething. I certainly never believed it. I stored will, I hope, in some time reconstruct Upion, to reinvigorete the Constitution, by States in confederation, the only ties which the least concession of party platform, or the silkon cords of affection and interest. These smallest sacrifice of party pride, to mein- are woven in peace, not war in conciliation; not coercion; in deeds of kindness and acts Mr. Dawes. Can the gentleman point to of friendly sympathy, not in deeda of vioremained idle for many months, eating ont that war would restore the Union. They and his Cabinet, and of Congress, that it should be carried on for that purpose alone. Mr. PENDLETON. I tell you, one obstacle They trusted that it would be carried on was the malign influences which emanate under the Constitution. They were patrlotfrom this city. Another obstacle was the ic, and confiding. They aent their sons and continued, persistent, unwise interference brothers and husbands to the Army, and ponred out their treasures at the feet of the whose ignorance of military matters is only Administration. They feel that the war equaled by thoir presumption and audacity. has been perverted from this ead; that the The general to whom you have alluded led Constitution has been disregarded; that ah- ative, and his manners lack the majestic hie armies in triumph in Western Virginia. olition and arbitrary power, not Union and dignity and repose of those benevolent and He was stopped by no quaker guns until he constitutional liberty, are the governing came within the charmed circle which snr-ideas of the Administration. They are in rounds Washington. The armies of the West no temper to be trifled with. They think they have been deceived. They are suffer-Mr. Dawes. I will answer the gentloman. ing from the death of relativee and friende. They are longing for peace. There is danger of revolution. There is danger that they may eee no extrication from present Mr. CALVERT. No, but I think you have, difficulties but in separation. I warn you of it now; I warn you in time, If you would: paired, except, indeed by the mere ravages of war, those Statee which have left us. ..

pose. It will, if passed and carried out, much, and they returned. It is evident render union impossible. It may, if your that come time must el highest hopes are realized, maintain the in effective takes place. your States will be gone forever.
My friend from Ohio (Mr. Trimble,) said

that of all things it was most desirable that Mr. Calvert. I object.

Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Speaker, when I cannot have unity while you prese meas-

A member. Return to the observance of

deplore so much as calculated to give aid and comfort to the confederates. He cites discontent throughout the whole country. the action of the Administration itself, the acts of the President and of the majority dreft. It is this which has prevented vol- in both Houses of Congress-the proclamaunteers from flocking to your standards. It tions, the confiscation acts, the new article ie this, sir, which to-day produces that cry of war, the employment of negroes. These for peace which rises from every section of were the agencies by which he hoped to the country. Sir, I represent upon this floor crush ont whatever lingering hopes remaina city which is devoted to the preservation ed of restoration of the old Union. These of this Union; a city whose affections are hound up in the memories of its past, and in the anticipations of its future; a city were the fulfillment of his prophecies of whose material interests would hear their what the Republican perty would do when death knell in the word which speeks a sep- it had the power. You told us there was a aration of the slaveholding and non-slave-holding States; a city bound to the people that you would call it out and give it strength and activity. Have you done it?terest and sympathy and affection; whose hearts throbs with their heert, and heats remeans that you hope to reedeem the promsponsive to all their hopes and fears; and I ise? It will destroy every vestige of Unshould be false to every duty as its repre- ionism there which you have permitted to sentetive here; false to you, my fellow exist thus long. It will disorganize and Representatives, if I did not tell you that disintegrate the public sentiment of the there is an impression growing with great North, that sentiment which seemed only rapidity upon the mind of the people of the Northwest that they have been deliberate— with you. Unity of counsel! Why, genby deceived into this war; that their patri- tlemen, upon this policy you cannot otism and their love of country have been unite Representative upon this florengaged to call them into the Army under You cannot unite the loyal men men of the the pretense that the war was to be for the North; you cannot unite the conservative element of the public mind of the North; yon cannot unite even the ultra war men, of

the North; you cannot unite the Army. I cannot vote for this hill, or for any of will hecome nniversal; it will ripen into the substitutes. I cannot vote for them conviction, and then it will be heyond your amend them as you will. So long as you power to get from their broad plains another will. So long as they propose to erm the man, or from their almost exhausted coffers negroes, and call them into the military service, they cannot have my support.

I helieve this bill will, if passed and made effective, produce revolution in all the horder slaveholding States. I helieve it will dishand our white Army. I helieve it will alienate, and perheps forever destroy; er we all are safe outside, of which all experiment and danger and uncertainty. helieve it will tend to subvert and forever my sworn duty, as well as my highest hope

Is He a Man or a Dog?

A Northern paper informs us that the President of the Yankeee, after reading some severe stricture upon his character in one of the newspapers, exclaimed, 'Am I Ahraham Lincoln or am I a dog?!

We trust that the natural philosophers of Doodledom will make haste to assist their master in the solution of this open question, It is one which involves not only his own status, but the classification of the entire race of which he is the representative, dog-tor man as the case may he. They have de-liherately elected as their Chief Magistrate a nondescript, who is himself unable to decide whether be is a man or a dog. Posterity, judging them by their actions, will nevor helieve that either Abraham or his followers were men. But it does not follow that because they are not entitled to the name of men they are dogs. We should he loth to do such injustice to 'these American citizene of canine descent' whom nature has denied the means of detending themselves from the imputation implied in the inquiry; 'Am I Ahraham Lircoln or am I a dog?'

Abraham la certainly not a dog-at all events, not a dog of the higher classes. He ie no dog of St. Bernard or Newfoundland? for his instlucts are destructive; not conserve magnanimous creatures. He is not a hulldog nor a mastiff, for, while he is more fero cions than either, he is neither honest nor brave. He is not a shepherd's dog, for he worries and scatters instead of guiding and gnarding the sheep. He has some of the vulgar habits of dogs, and like the dog in the fable, he jumps into the stream after the shadow of meat, and loses the eubstance; But the good eanse and affectionateness of even the lowest order of curs are beyond the capacity of the Yankee President. On the whole, we should be inclined to answer the question, 'Am I Abraham Lincoln or am I a dog?' you are . Abraham Lincoln .- Rich-, mond Dispatch, 3d.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Times Bays:

'A gentleman who came direct from Vickshurg, represents the troops as helng ranks, over a thousand having heen buried daily for a week. The enemy performed a This hill ie inconsistent with such a pur- flank movement, but it did not amount to that come time must elapse before any thing

> THE FRUITS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS .- The fruits of negro soldiers are heginning to disclose themselves. The white regiments at Ship Island are in a state, almost bordering on mutiny, because a negro regiment has heen thrust into their society. The white

> O'T One of Secretary Chase's guests at the

THE BULLETIN

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

THE WAR NEWS.

miles in the woods.

at Mnrfreesboro, but though making no active military movements, he has been writing pelitical letters of late, displaying a ferocious and brntal spirit, for which he has been severely criticized even in northern Union papers.

Lt is new reported that Butler will return to his command at New Orleans; that Fre mont has been assigned a command in Texas; and that McClellau has demanded to be placed lu active service. Hooker is still inactive can the Rappahannock, or preparing to move to another field of operation, as some think. The Confederates having captured a whole regiment of Michigan forces in Hooker's rear, in ten miles of Alexandria, wonld seem to imply that Hooker's condition is not very effective:

There is much threatening talk of Federal operations against Charlestan, S. C., but we cannot get enough insight into the plans and situation to give our readers any definite information.

The reported capture of 600 of John Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, Tennessee turns out to be a fable, with no other hasis than a little skirmish without serious result to either side.

French Mediation.

A correspondence between M. Thouvenal the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mercier the Diplomatic Representative of France at Washington, has been sent into Congress by the President. Thouvenal, in very mild, conrteous and modest language; anggested the good which might have been or might be realized by permitting France and other European powers to mediate between the helligerents in our no happy civil war; hut while regretting the refusal of the Lincoln administration to accept the kind offices of foreign powers, acquiesces in the rebuff. Seward's response to the proposal was an evasion rather than a refusal; at least the main point of hla reply seems so. For he objects to the proposal because he thinks there is a better mode of mediation than foreign governments can offer or devise. namely, by Representatives in Congress from the seceded States! This idea is very rich and perfectly characteristic of its source. Seward knows as well any body else-and no intelligent man can be ignorant of the fact-that what he proposes is, in the state of case, utterly impracticable; and we helieve he proposed it precisely because he knew it was impracticable. He wishes to portpoue an adjustment only that the war for abolition may progress.

While we have always been opposed to any form of foreign intervention in regard to our domestic affairs, we cannot but feel indignant at the Secretary of State putting the objection to it on a false basis.

Cassius M. Clay.

The Federal newspapers report Casslus M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, but who came home to receive the appointment of Major General In the Army, has decided to sheath his bloodless sword and return to his bloodiess diplomatic post at St. Petersburg. How is this? Why was he called home, and why is he sent back? He has reudered no military aervice, that we have heard of, since his return from Russia; and he rendered no diplomatic service there, except to write home a ridiculous letter or two, which we half suspect, but for the cunning and insidious malignity of Seward, would never have been published. The Administration gave Clay no command in the field at home. and will give him little power abroad. By the way-how has he drawn his pay of late -as Miniater or General? Thiais a matter which should be known to the public.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, is seriously implicated in an attempt to make Indiana soldlers.now in the South lustruments for mallgning the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The dirty trick was discovered and openly exposed in the State Senate.

The Abolitioniats in Congress evidently regard Kentncky as in a wavering position. They will not think so after Angust next, if the people have a fair chance to expresses their opinions at the ballot box. The people will then firmly take their stand in favor of Democratic principles and Democratic agents to execute them.

4

Gov. Ted, of Obio, was once an honor ed member of the Democratic party. He is now regarded by the Democracy of that paipable nanrpation. State as a recroant and ingrate, having sold himself, ont and out, to Abolitionism, and made himself a willing tool of the perjured

Habeas Corpus-The Boundaries of Executive and Legislative Power.

During the present Administration, (for the first time in the history of our government, and the first time, indeed, since the extirpation of the Stnerts from the British throne) a question has risen whether the power to suspend the writ of Habens Corpus, The position of the Chairman of this Com- only say he is not a dog, but he is Thaddens Crant is still reported as employing his that the British have jealously goarded the any member of either House of Congress. army in digging the cut-off Canal intended privilege of the writ as a sacred and inviol- It is true that the Vice President of the to make Vicksburg an inland town. It is able sight, in defense of which they have United States (who is in virtue of that office, said the work is advancing satisfactorily discrowned a whole race of Princes; it is true. President of the Senate) and the Speaker of and that already six feet of water flows that we, in America, have taken our idea of the Hense, receive larger pay, and have the through. It is also said that Grant has this right from British anthority; It is true privilege of dispensing patronage not enjoygone up the Mississippl on the Magnolia, that this right has never been violated in ed by any member of either branch of the buuting higher ground for his camps, the Britain or the United States (since the de- National Legislature; but all this is a small flood threatning the inundations of his thronement of the Stuarts in 1688) until the advantage compared with that which is encamps near Vicksbury. Another ent-off is advent of the Lincoln Administration; and joyed by the Chairman of the Committee of also proposed, uniting Lake Previdence it is equally true that John Marshall, Chief Ways and Means in the House. He is; by with Red River, and so turning the course Justice of the United States, decided, in a custom, the admitted, recognized leader of of the Mississippi river, by which Vicks- case arising out of Burr's conspiracy, that the the Honse. He has this advantage over the barg will be thrown back inland a hundred suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, la a Legislative, not an Executive act-that is, the Senate, that bills for raising revenue Rosectans seems to remain in statu quo at that the privilege of the writ, and all the must (by the constitution) originate in the writ authorized and required, could only be Honse. Though neither Chairman may be suspended, by legislative authority, and that willing to be bound by the Constitution in only ln time of invasion or rebellion. A any case which concerns the public, (and indicial decision on this question was hardly | Stevens avowed this distinctly in his speech necessary; for the question whether it was In favor of admitting the fragment of a State a legislative or an Executive power was toe -Western Virginia-Into the Union) they plain to produce discussion before this Adthe pretension has been set up, that the the innocent traveller on the highway, claim power to suspand the writ is an Executive an equal division of spolls. So, Mr. Stevens, power. This pretension has never been asserted before, in England or the United States, since the English revolution of 1688, when William and Mary succeeded the last Finance, to introduce a bill in the Senate of the Stnart race on the throne of Britain. But now, a servile Attorncy General of the consent that the House should have the United States (Mr. Edward Bates,) has given privilege to confirm or reject nominations to an opioion that the power to suspend the office or accept or refuse the terms of any privilege of the writ of Habea's Corpus, is distinctively an Executive, In contradistinction are sticklers for constitutional righta, when from a Legislative power. (We are inclined it comes to a distribution of power between to the opinion that, if Mr. Bates had been themselves; but they are utterly regardless an Attorney at the time, he would have of the constitution when any question, not on the faternity of the people, and perpetuwillingly filed the pleas of the Crown in the affecting themselves, involves public rights. Court of Judge Jeffries.) Mr. Bates has Thus have both, Stevens and Fessenden, been sustained in his opinion by one or two (both very able lawyers) seen the sacred, and superannnated lawyers of former respecta- inviolable right of Habeas Corpus stricken bility at the bar, and by many members of down, not only without resistance or protest, Congress, Contractors, Jobbera, &c. But the but with open approval. It is all well whole weight of their testimony on the snb- enough with them that slavery abould be ject would not halance a feather against the abolished without warrant of constitution er decision of the Supreme Court, or the opin- law-all woll enough that citizens should ion of Chief Justice Marahall. It has been be arrested and imprisoned without warrant erroneously supposed in some quarters, that | -all well enough that they should be ln-Jefferson suspended the writ of Habeas Cor- carcerated in lousy bastiles, without charge, pus, and asked Congress to authorize it, indictment or any form of accusation against during the Barr conspiracy. He did neither, them-ali well enough that they should Much as he was opposed to Burr and his be transported away from their State and disschemes, he resisted him and them only by trict and immured in dungeons, not only lawful means. It is true that Bnrr and without trial, but without oven being inseveral of his alleged co-conspirators were formed of the cause and nature of their arrested by Army efficers, in Mississippi or offense-all this is well enough; but Stevens Alabama, and transported thence to Rich- would not suffer Fessenden to rob him of mond, Va. But Jefferson knew nothing of the right to originate a revenue bill, any all this till it was done. When informed of sooner than Fessenden would suffer Stevons it, he promptly reported the facts to . Con- to usurp the Senate's function of confirming gress, for their action, not only not exercising nominations or ratifying treaties; yet both beginning, was the object of the war, namely, the power of suspending the writ of Habeas willingly enough unite in measures to rob the Corpus, but not even asking Congress to pass people of constitutional rights. a law authorizing him to do it. Without President Jefferson's recommendation, how- making a personal notice of Stevens, the like crusade against slavery, prosecuted by ever, the Senate, acting on its own motion, recognized leader of the House. While we unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical passed an act, anthorizing the President to detest his principles, we cannot but admire measures. He made this discovery when suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus; thereby his conduct in some respects. A man of un. Lincoln summoned the members of Congress acknowledging, as Chief Justice Marshall doubted ability, and himself fully conscious from the Border Stave States and proposed afterwarda held, that the right to suspend of it, he is ever, like a strong man, in perfect to them that they should join him in recomthe writ was a Legislative and not au Execu- repose. He never frets or fumes. Calm in mending to their States his absurd scheme tive power. It is due to historic truth to the greatest excitement, he lets the infiam- of "compensated emancipation." From that state these facts; for the public mind has matory fizz around him, without disturbance moment Mr. Wickliffe lost confidence in the lately been much shused by the false asser- of his equanimity. Cold as an icicle, the Federal administration, and from that motion that Mr. Jefferson either disregarded aparka and flames that are struck about him, ment perceived that the object of the war, the writ of Hobeas Corpns or acong to have are no sconer seen than they fado away into on the part of the party in power, was the it suspended by act of Congress. He did nothingness, like the meteors of a summer abolition of slavery, even if the result should neither. On the contrary he recognized the night. Conscious of his innate powor, and be reached over the destruction of the Unvalidity of the writ, as a right of a citizen of his official control of the House, he bears ion, the Government, and all the guarranties under State anthority, in reporting to Con- himself towards bia fellow members, with a for the protection of the lives, liberty and gress that one of the conspirators had been degree of magnanimity seldom manifested property of the people. Mr. Wickliffe's disreleased by virtue of it. And though the by men in positions so commanding. He covery, late in the day as it was made, is Senate of the United States passed an act, submits, when making speeches, to inter- nevertheless one of value, which will have suspending the writ, (without being request- ruptions from friends and foes, which few a salutary effect in Kentucky and elsewhere. ed by President Jefferson), the House of Re- could brook, but still with a graceful sort of We only wonder that he (as well as many presentatives rejected it by a large majority; haughtiness which plalnly says-"O, I can others) had not made the discovery long beand the motion to reject it was made by Mr. afford to listen to this babbie of my friends fore. There has never been a doubt in our Jefferson's own son-in-law. The inference or this opposition of my opponents, foolish mind, that the real (though not professed) from all this is too plain and palpable to be as the one or impertinent as the other may design in the original organization of the ignored—and that is, that the Executive and he; for it is all either not worth notice or re- Black Republican party, in 1856, was, the Indiciary in their early, pure and hest days sistance, or I can refute it with ease; and so, compulsory abolition of slavery even at the --in the days of Jefferson and Marshall -- held I let the babies sport their baubles and fly bazard of the disruption of the Union. A

> But in the absence of all authority and all precedents and decisions on the subject, the question would, at any time when men's minds were free from hias, be too plain for argument. The Constitution says the privilege of the writ shall not he suspended except in time of invasion or rebeilion. Now what is this writ? It is a process defined by legislation-by act of Congress. The right to the writ existed before the constitution, but that instrument anthorized Congress to prescribe and regulate it as a remedial measure. Can any other power but Congress-can even Congress itself-refuse the writ? We deny both branches of the inquiry. Congress it nor obstruct it. And we go further and say that Congress can punish any obstruction of it by President or whomsoever. It is one of the plainest fundamental principles of our institutions that the power of suspending laws resides with the legislative department alone; and any exercise of it by any other is

Col. Carrington, has arrested and sent to their respective regiments four hundred and eighty-nine deserters during the last tyrants at Washington who mock at all law- ten days. They were picked up in one follrule. Thaddeus Stevens.

This gontleman, a Representative in Congress from the Laucaster district of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee of teeth he sends the whole pack off a yelping. Ways and Means, and la virtue of that appointment, (though by no law except the ls an Executive or Legislative act. It is true mittee is really more important than that of each claim the benefit of all rights conferred ministration came luto power. But aince by the constitution as between themselves; the advent of the Lincoln Administration, instas rogues who, though they may plunder Chairman of the Committee on Waya and Means, of the Honse, would no sooner suffer Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on to raise revenue, than Mr. Fessenden would proposed treaty with a foreign power. They

play with their dolls.".

Corpus is a Legislative and not an Execuwould seem. Instead of the kind hearted- proclaims it under the false and fraudulent ness which would indulge children in sport, plea of "military necessity." he has the purpose, really, of the sick lion who invited the beasts to his den to minister on the place. Fancy him, on some plessant the young, inferler dogs and puppies disporting themselves about him. He looks on us see what he will do with it. the gambols of the youngsters with quiet

and dignity, till at length some puppy, bold beyond his powers, provokes him, when with a stap of his paw and a snap of his We only say he reminds us of such things but we do not mean to insult the capine usage of the House), leader of the body. - race in general by calling him a dog. We

Charles A. Wickliffe.

Mr. Wickliffe, the Representative in Con grees, of the 5th or Bardstown district from Kentneky, is now far advanced in life, certainly past the allotted age of three score and ten, and perhaps not far short of the four score which hy reason of "great strength" the Divine Psalmist assigned as the length of man's life. He was long a respectable member of the har; was early in life a memher of the Kentucky Legislature; served in the war of 1812; represented his district in Congress, in the times of Monroe, Adams and Jackson, being a supporter of the latter President until the Nullification and United States Bank discussions arose, when he went over to the Whigs; he then returned to the State Legislature and was ohosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was next elected Lientenant Governor, as a Whig, on the ticket with Gov. Clarke; administered the State government for about a year (1839-40) on the death or Gov. Clarke; then served as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President : Tyler, abandoning his whig sympathies and associations; next ran for Congress as a Democrat and was defeated by John B. Thompson, Whig; but at the last election (June '61) was returned a Representative in Congress as a strong Union man. This is a brief and rapid sketch of his public

At the ontset of this Congress and for more than a year after the ontbreak of the civil war, he was a zealous supporter of the measures of the Federal government for the 'suppression of the rebeliion." He was for "crushing it out" by military coercion. He was for restoring by force a Union founded ating by arms a government created by the voluntary assent of the parties which made it. But In the progress of the war, a change seems to have come over the apirit of his

On the 2d of February, inst., he addressed a labored speech to the House of Representatives, on the "Origin and Objects of the War," in reply to Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvanis. We have carefully read this speech. Mr. Wickliffe is not a great erator, nor are his written periods distinguished by the electrical force of eloquence or the graces of refined rhetoric. But he is certainly a man of large information, of strong practical judgment and excellent commou sense. And what is stlll more to his credit, he displays in this speech, manly independence and inflexible honesty. It is a searching and scathing review of the whole course of the Administration from the beginning, demonstrating that what he supposed and what the Administration professed, at the the restoration of the Union and the government by constitutional measures for consti-But we are led aside from our design of tutional objects, has turned out to he a warthat the power to suspend the writ of Habeas their kites, as I suffer children at home to thousand proofs, direct and cumulative, seemed to us to furnish conclusive proof of This, though a fair representation of Mr. this. Our suspicion seemed to some of our Stevens' apparent conduct in the House, friends harsh at the time; hat few men now. does not, however, truly represent his real of any party, deny it, since the Abolitlonists spirit. He is not so amiable, by half, as he avow, justify and glory in it, and Lincoin

Hooker and Burnside.

McCleilan was superceded by Burnside to him in sickness, until the fox discovered and Burnside by Hooker, in the command that, while many tracks led in, none led out of the Army of the Potomac-the great of the den. But Stevens is not a lion, sick army which was organized for the capture or well. No lion ever climbed up or slid of Richmond. McCleilan was undonhtedly down a water spont. Neither is he a dog, put out of command to gratify Abolition either of high or low degree; though his con- gramblers, and Barnside was afterwards duct in the Honse reminds us strongly of sacrificed to appeare the Moloch spirit .can prescribe the mode for the efficient the bearing of some of the canine race we Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside, it operation of the writ, but can neither deny have seon-and we make the observation seems from the latest reports, was in great more in regard to other members of the measure responsible for Bnrnside's failure in House than to him. The reader has often his operations on the Rappahannock .seen, no doubt, as we have, some big dog on Hooker has long been insting for the coma farm, who had established his leadership mand which he has obtained. He wanted it, not only to satisfy personal ambition, but day, reposing himself on the grass and all to carry ont an Abolition pragramme. Lincoln has given him the command-now let

> Three hundred thousand dollars of with which they experiment on his patience or Golden Gate has been recovered.

The Conscription act has passed the Senate. It is designed to call out nearly every able hodien man in the States. A motion was made to exempt members of Congress and Ministers of the Gospel from conscription, but it failed. Why? A Seuator remarked that it was use less, as few or none of the Senators were under forty-five years of age. Bully for that But why not exampt the Gospellers? Probably hecause it is their mission to preach peace on earth and good will to men; and it was no doubt supposed that preachers could best fulfill their mission with muskets on shoulders, swords in one hand, revolvers in the other, and bowie knives in their helts. The wisdom of exempting the gospellers from the exemption is therefore manifest.

The House bill for raising a great army of niggers has not yet passed the Senate.-The Senate will doubtless pass a hill for the some purpose; hut it is doubtful whether the two Houses can agree on the same hills. The condition of things in Congress is getting to be such that we shall not be surprised if, as a solution of their troubles, dictorial powers be conferred on Lincoln or some General of the Army; and it is very certain that Lincoln, in his madness and desperation, will exercise, as he has aiready done, dictatorial and despotic powers. Even uitra Union men are becoming alarmed at the prospect. Garrett Davis and Lazarns W. Powell, the Senators from Kentucky, seem to he acting and voting in concurrence on many questions of late; but in making this remark, we protest against any inference that we wish to depreciate Poweli by it .-Davis has turned against Lincoln the wrath which he formerly expended on Democrats. The Democrats always laughed at his impotent crack-brain rage; but the Lincolntes curse him venomously for his late ve-

script and Nigger hill? They both propose to call out formidable armies. Will the armies come in obedience to the cail? Some of the Yankees lay the flattering unction to their souls, that aithough the white armies have not yet subjugated the South, and new armies of whites cannot ho easily raised, the war can nevertheless be brought to a successful issue-by an army of niggers .-Weil, let those who believe this, repose in their hope. For ourselves, (if we were not forbidden by the proclamation against "disloyal practices ") we should be enclined to express the opinion that that Conscription will not go down with the people; that few negro regiments can be raised anywhere; CIDER VINEGAR—The purest Cider vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers. that the attempt to raise them will greatly diminish voinnteering and enlistments; and that for every nigger regiment actually put in service, far more effectual forces of whites will quit the service in disgust and defrance of an administration which employs slaves to fight the battles of freemen.

But what If Congress pass both the Con-

A Bankrupt act is under cousideration in Congress, strongly pressed by some of the members of Yankeedom. Its passage, however, is doubtful.

Many other measures are progressing, but their fate will probably he postponed till the last day or so of the session. The pub. lic will not know till after the 4th of March, what measures of vast impostance to the country, will be adopted or defeated.

The Siege of Vieksburg Progressing Unsatisfactorily-The Prospect of Abandonment-High Water.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.] NEAR VICKSBURG, February 5, 1863: Incessant, drenching, pouring torrents of ain for forty-eight hours past, until nothing but the exercise of faith in the promises, can

prevent the dread of a second deluge. Affairs in this vicinity are assuming a very liscouraging aspect. The river is rising apidly, threatening the inundation of all our camps, and a compulsory abandonment of our base of operations. The levee is being washed away in severel places, and fears are entertained that the entire army will have to take refuge on the transports within the next forty-eight hours. Should this occur, I can see nothing for as but a withdrawal up the river, perhaps, as far as Heiena, for there is very little high ground hetween here and there. And then the siege of Vicksburg will be prolonged, or rather postponed, for weeks.

There is growing demand for Kentucky currency in this city, and the selling rates were advanced yesterday to from eight to ten per cent, premium, and but few of the bankers were disposed to seil even at those high rates.—Lou. Jour. 14th.

Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the declining financial credit of the government than the fact above stated. That the notes of a local bank should command a preminm of ten per cent over United States Treasnry notes, which on their face are declared "legal tender" affords any thing but an encouraging prospect of the future solvency of the government. The old issues of "Continental" paper in the time of the Revolutionary war, weak and poor as the nation then was relatively, did not decline as rapidly and as far, in the same length of time, as the "legal tender" greenbacks have declined since the date of their issna.

John H. Harney, of the Louisville Democrat, having heen suggested in some quarters as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, resents with atrong expressions of indignation, an intimation that he is an Emancipationist. His disclaimer of sympathy with Aholitionism is significant, and we accept it. He has no doubt, (under stress of political circumstancea) recanted his Sand gravity, and even tolerates many freedoms the treasure lost by the wreck of the steam. Creek sermons and prayers. Repentance, it is said, is better late than never.

ALEX. MADDOX OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

OLD AND NEW HAMS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BU-SINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY! !

T MY OLD AND COMMISSION A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities con-sumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the inducements to enstorners hereafter. I respect-fully solicit a continuance of their favors. Be-low will be found advertisements of a few of my pecialities; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enummerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsuited as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX. Old Stand on Wall Street. Maysville, July 17.

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own ouring, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

NTEW HAMS .- 500 canvassed Hams of N-my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour bon Whiskey very old, pere, highly flavored oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX COMMON WHISKY. — An abundant supply of common Whiskeys, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX. FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands ALEX. MADDOX. ORN MEAL .- From picked flint grain

and carefully milied, ever on hand. CUGARS-Choicest Brown and White

Sugars always on hand. OFFEE.-The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply ALEX. MADDOX.

PEAS-Green and Black of all the best ALEX MADDOX. FISH - Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,

Sardines, Lake and other fish ALEX MADDOX Peaches constantly on hand of the best ALEX MADDOX.

RYE-Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX MADDOX substitute for Coffee. CHARCOAL-Always in full supply
ALEX MADDOX

ORN IN THE EAR -- Selected sound

MORDAGE-Hemp and Manilla ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX MADDOX. always on hand.

OAKUM-Choice prepared always on haud A. MADDOX

DLUCK AND TACKLE-An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE-The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthern ware:

ALEX. MADDOX SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag. A. MADDOX

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail

ALEX. MADDOX ALEX. MADDOX

MANDLES-Choice brands of Star and U Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

SOAPS—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties

ALEX. MADDOX

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRAN-DY-I-have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself ln France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION -- Good-and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE:

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM'S

GEO. W. TUDOR.

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY. WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOV S, HOLLOW WARE, &C.
I also keep constantly on hand, and MANU, FACTURE to URDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEAT-

Please call and examino Goods and Prices, I am confident that I can give entire satisfac tion to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville. ## GEO. W.: TUDOR, .: * ende

arket St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts. Maysvine , June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law.

MAYSVILLE, KY. Prompt attention said to Collecting. june 72, 1862;

pay for it in advance. We are compelled person or persons, or shall arrest and impristo adopt this course in justice to ourselves. on any white person or persons, with or Oursterms are only One Dollar per year.

Persons who desire reading Vallau-

Hardware House of Messrs. Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then set fire to it was brought to this city ou last Thursday eve- over be liable for costs of prosecution. ning. He was captured at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by two of the Cincinnati Police. He was tried and committed to jail hy Mayor Trussel, in default of bail for \$5,000. Some the Committee on the Judiciary, with inof the stolen goods were found in his possession, and he admits his gnilt.

A SCRAPE. - The street cleaners are busily engaged in cleaning the streets.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Bob. Lincoln, has not arrived in amendments offered thereto. our city.

We are glad to see that our old friend CHAS. G. CADY, has re-opened his Cigar and Tobacco store on Market atreet, Immedistely adjoining the Goddard House, and just opposite his old place of husiness .-Such enterprise deserves remuneration.

Kentucky visitors, who wish a home PERRIE, will always be found at their posts, minority report. and all who are acquainted with them know siderable length. He thought Kentucky

OTINTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, in quantities to suit purchas- with any party who would assist in preservers, hy GEO. A. ORR, Office Union Coal and ing the Constitution in its native purity .-Oil Co.

Or In justice to Mr. Clark, we clip the following notice from the Eagle:

As there seems to be an impression on the minds of many of our citizens, that Richard Clark of this place, was connected with the burning of our business house last week, I deem it my duty to remove that impression. There is no room for the slightest suspicion against him; on the contrary he rendered me great service in discovering the real culprit. H. C. BARKLEY.

the following complimentary notice of our friend RICHARD H. LEE.

In the list of Clerks dropped from the Census Bureau, owing to the near completion of work, we notice the name of our young friend, R. H. Lee, of Kentucky .-Mr. Lee has been connected with the Department hut a short time, yet by his correct deportment and gentlemanly address. has won many friends, whose best wishes will attend him wherever he may go.

BEN PHISTER'S advertisement, in to day's be resided for nearly sixty years, and famous

MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI. - We would Newark, New Jersey. particularly call the attention of our readers, who have occasion to visit Cincinnati, to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of the Madison House, on Main street, just above Front, in that city. The Madison is a first class Hotel, in every particular-has good fare, good rooms, good clean beds, attentive servants, clever clerks, and then only charges \$1,50 per day. This last is an item of importance in these hard times, and as "a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned," people will find that hy stopping with tho gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison they will not only save a dollar, but can live like gentlemen also.

Union Convention.

that the "Union" party of Kentncky will hold a Convention for the nomination of fort, on Friday the 27th inst.

will meet at Frankfort to-day, to express their opinions and nominate candidates for Governor, &c. In the absence of military lufluence from any quarter, we predict the success of the Democratic ticket by a sweepng majority .

Kentucky Legislature, This body seems to be engaged in ordinary and routine business, relieved daily, however, by speeches, in Committe of the Whole, on Federal Affairs. It will not probably bring its session to a close hy adopting final measures, till after the platform and nominations of the Democratic and Union par-

Gold.

tles be announced.

The price of gold in the last week ranged from 52 to 58c premium. Silver 40 to 42c. Ohio Bank notes 1 to 1 premium, Indiana 3 to 4; and Kentucky 5 to 10.

The Confederates within Ten Miles of

We have the news, in the telegraph, of the surprise of the Forty-fifth Michigan Regiment, at Annondale. This place is within ten miles of Alexandria Court-house-

Grain at Cincinnati. Wheat-red, \$1 25 to 1 30; white, \$1 35 to 1 37. Corn, 65c. Oats, 70 to 80c. Rye, \$1. Barley, \$1 50 to 1 55. Hay, \$16 to \$17 per ton.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. In THE SENATE FEB. 11-Mr. Duke, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to protect the citizens of Kentneky; which Esq., In the 27th year of her age reads as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1. That any persons who shall kidnap, or forcibly or fradulently carry off from, or decoy out of the State, any white

without the intention of having such person or persons, carried ont of the State, nnless it be in pursuance of the laws thereof, dingham's Great Speech, can sobtain copies at this office gratis.

or of the laws of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon couverties this office gratis. cuit court in any county of this State in The man Harris, who robbed the which said offense may be committed, shall be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for any space of time not less than two, nor more than ten years, and shall more-

2. This act to take effect from its passage Mr. Whitaker; moved that the hill he printed. Which was adopted.

Mr. Bruner moved to refer the same to structions to report day after to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDE IN THE HOUSE .- The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the substitutes and

The question was on the adeption of the minority report offered by Mr. Chambers. Mr. Woife opened the debate with a speech of great power. He painted with vivid force the consequences that would result from the unconstitutional acts of tho President and party in power. Ho could not, and he would not, uphoid these acts, and it was the duty of Kentucky to unite with the conservative people of the North, and endeavor by all constitutional means to confine the President strictly to the exercise while visiting Cincinnati, can find it at the of the powers delegated to him by the Con-DENNISON HOUSE. Mesers. GALLERER & stitution. He opposed the adoption of the

that "they can keep a Hotel." That prince | had a difficult path to tread. There was of clever fellows JIM. BERRY, in the office, is danger of her running into extremes. He second to none, and is the right man, In the did not suppose, in what he had to say, his right place. Our word for it, you will feel not submission to a man in power, a party, more at home there, than anywhere in the or faction, but submission to law; and it was the duty of every man to come to the rescue when any one attempted to trampled upon the laws of the country. He would unite He also opposed the adoption of the minority

> The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock. And then the House adjourned.

Tobacco at Cincinnati. Sales of Leaf Tobacco, on Tnesday, at Bodman's warehouse, 16 hhds., viz:

Five hhds. New Ohio Fired: 1 at \$9 25 1 at \$8 50 2 at 10 00

Three bhds. Kentncky Lugs: Two clip from the Washington Globe, 1 at \$11 00 1 at \$11 75 1 at \$15 50 Second Street, Two hads. Mason county, New: 1 at \$13 50 1 at \$20 50

Six bhds. Kentucky, Oid: 1 at \$19 25 1 at \$23 00 1 at \$28 85 1 at \$29 50 1 at \$18 00 I at \$19 25 1 at \$26 50 And Forty-three boxes: 13 hoxes New Northern Ohio at \$10 50@ 13 75; 9 cases Ol : Seed at \$14 50@30 00; 10 boxes New Seed at \$11 50@20 00; and 11 boxes Kentucky New at \$12@23.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Those in want of Coal Oil will read one of the oidest settlers of the West, where paper, headed 'Cheaper than the Cheapest!' as one of the first to introduce the culture of the vine on the Ohio river, has just died, aged eighty-one years. He was born at

> New Jersey tor Appointing Commissioners to Proceed to Richmond.

From the proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature we take the following from the New York Tribune of Thursday: .

Mr. D. Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance the resolutions of Senator Runyon, and a resolution: First, That Theodore Runyon, Jacoh R. Wortendyke, Abraham Browning, Henry W. Green; John S. Darcy and Moses Bigelow be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the Federal-Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations under one Feder-The Frankfort Commonwealth announces al Government can be restored between them and the other States. Second, That we invite the co-operation of our sister States in Governor and other State officers, In Frank- the fraternal mission hereby created. Third, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to furnish the The Democratic State Convention said Commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.'

NAPOLEON, Henry Co., O., July 7. 1858. Dr. C. W. Roback,—Dear Sir:—For the henefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scan-dinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the discase haffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, nntil we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan. We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and bilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging onrselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having reconrate to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, dis-charge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have anffered to make use of the only 'true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

MRS. GWIN.

MRS. BRENNAN. MISS. HEATON. C. C. SPELMAN

See advertisement.

In Augusta, Ky., February 5th, 1868. Mrs.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL OIL!

UNION COAL OIL—Manufactured by the Union Coal and Oil Co., of Maysville, of the best quality—for sale at 55 cents per Gallon!

At BEN PHISTER'S, Corner 3rd and Market Streets

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm
of Power, Ross & Co., will dissolve, on
(Friday) 6th inst., by mutual consent. Mr. W.
J. Ross is alone authorized to use the name of
the old Firm in closing up their Business.
ALEXANDER POWER;

W: J. ROSS.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL ALEX. POWER & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Lipuors, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley. PHENIX Insurance Company

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK. STEPHEN CROMWELL, President. PHILAMDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms Prompt set-tleme. it for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863 - no 33-NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS! M. R. BURGESS & SON,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store:

CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

HEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS. White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery Luces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PAT-

TERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to or M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 28

Street, GARRISON, between F

Proprieto Columbia

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE!

PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER. At the Maysville Cometery Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.

SALT-in store and arriving, for sale at low-est rates, by BEN PHISTER,

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE COMMISSION HOUSE.

DRY GOODS STORE! MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayaville, would call the attention of Conntry Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will he conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCI-

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentneky trade, a thorough acquaintanceship with all the Mannfacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersoid by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found hetter adapted to the wants of of our enstomers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments alotted to

HATS AND CAPS AND

Notions, Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK Kept constantly on hand. Wo would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the ful-lest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store, 2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETORS. JOS. F. PERRIE,

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and in now open to the Public. The Proprietors, and is now open to the tuble. The trophects, recently of the "Goddard Honse," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travolling commurity, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satis faction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.) SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.
Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfac-

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY., Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs, A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, IS62-1y] SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

WE have arranged with Nat Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the hest varieties They are selections made from the hest varieties that now grow, are all white Fleshed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine. Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet Chili, White Fieshed Peach Blow.

Sumples, As TO SIZE, of the above varieties will be on exhibition. at the Grain Store of E. B. Powell, where NAT Poyntz can be found a all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McILVAINE: THOS. K. McILVAINE; JNO. B. POYNTZ.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1863-2m [Eagla copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

GODDARD HOUSE

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

PHIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is row open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house. Stages leave daily for all points in the in-erior. Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU-WANT THE BEST

Feb. 12-6m

PLOW IN THE WORLD, CALL ON JACOBS & SON'S,

AT THE Maysville Foundry!

GRAIN, GROCERY

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN CROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE IN

The choise formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in Cash or W HEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to he of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.
All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. jnne 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Grannlated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, sale low by Cor. 3rd & Market streets. june 19

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale By BEN PHISTER, june 19 Cor. 8rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by june 19. BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

A PPLE BRANDY- old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by june 19

BEN PHISTER. Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WEHAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious. GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by experienced work-MEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, mado to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in

DUFEU & M'CARTHEY, Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores. Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY .. TEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Coods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call fund his friends and pledges his best efforts to

LOUIS STINE. june 12, 1362, WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!! [October 30th 1862] J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, KY., . WLL practice in the Conrts of Mason and adjoining counties.

OFFICE --- West-side of Court Street.

jan 15, 1863-1y E.C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

August 14 ,1362. STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!! BLUM & HECKINGER.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

OF THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORming our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing, Consisting of a thorough assortment of OVER COATS. DRESS COATS.

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS, and having bought onr Stock early in the Season we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of
Piece Goods consisting of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES

VESTINGS, &c. &c., Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style

We also call the attention of the public to our omplete assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD cansisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them, TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS,

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give ne a call and judge for yourselves. BLUM & HECKINGER Nov. 6, 1862-17. Maysville, Ky.



DR, ROBACK'S BLOOD PURTFIER and

Brood Lirra have been introduced to the public for

more than six years, and have acquired an Immense Popularity, far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market. An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties, and hence their

Rapid Sale and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the Blood Purifier and Pills is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity Tn the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled for curing Liver Complaint, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Female Complainis, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum; Dyspepsia, Old Sores, Syphilis, Fever and Ague, Leucorrhæa, Sick Headache, St. Anthony's Fire

Erysipelas,

Tumors,

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years. ANOTHER: writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

Eruptions,

The doctors pronounced the case incur-ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach. ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm. The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a Blood and Liver Pill. which, in conjunction with the Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure Costiveness, Headache, Colio Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, etc. Try these medicines, and you will never

regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are Good Medicines, and you should try them before going for a physician.
Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you

have ever doubted you will Doubt no more. As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable. I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Gincinnatl.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time. published in a conspicious part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purfice, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, 05 boxes for \$1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

J. J. WOOD, Maysville, MACKEY & WOOD, do, JOHN RICHARDSON; Mayslick, JOHN RICHARDSON; Mayslick;
W. D. WOOD, Sardis,
JOHN B. HOWARD, Orangeburg.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown,
ROBT. STEVENSON, Murphysville,
BULLOCR & SULLIVAN, Dover,
And by Druggists and Merchants generally
throughout the United States and Canadas.

Jan. 8-ly

L. H. LONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets. MAYSVILLE, ----- KENTUCKY.

LAND FOR SALE! 170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND within three miles of Maysville, well

watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounding on public roads; well calculated for Tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. As small tenement on the premises. CHAS. E. DIMMITT, Trustoe of SINCLAR DIMMITT.

January 8-3m A Large lot of New Hams, of my own curing, and of superior quality, just from the Smokehouse. Housekeepers will please call and examine. Wall street, Mayaville.

eral Relations on Friday, Februsry he following report, which was made scial order for Tuesday, 10th last, at

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which treats of Federal Affairs, report, that they concur in the general spirit and purpose of the views expressed by His Excellency, and commend them to the consideration of the people of Kentucky.

We regret to observe that the present Administration, and the party lo power, have drifted away from their promises and pledges made at the commencement of the present deplorable contest, and have adopted a system of measures and practices that aid the rehels, multiply their numbers, and sugment their determination.

Originally the majority in allethe seeded States, except one, perhaps, preferred the Union, and disapproved the rebellion. It was the obvious dity of the government to cheris bahis love for the Union, and disprove, by its conduct, the charges made by the con-spirators to precipitate the rebellion. They

charged that the Constitution, in the hands of the anti-playery party, would afford no protection to the South: that the object of that party was the destruction of slavery, and that they would seek opportunities, that would afford (pretexts, to strike at slavery everywhere. Instead of disproving this charge, by a course of justice and modera-tion, and showing to the Southern people, and the world, that the charge was false, and that there was no cause and the strength of the Southern Confederacy, and that it is necessary to destroy it; and they have adopted a series of measures designed to accom-By an sct, approved March 17th, 1862—a

terrible bill of pains and penalties, the tral-tords condemned to death, and his slaves are to be emancipated ! . !: ! All who incite to rebellion, or give ald and

comfort, are to suffer long imprisonment, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

All who don't, in sixty days after the President's proclamation, abandon the rebellion, are to forfeit all their property, which is to be seized and sold, by a summary process net justified by the Constitution tion, and their slaves are to be emancipated.

Wherever the army goes the slaves are to be emancipated, if they belong to rebels; and It is easy to assume that all in the seconded States are rebels.

These penaltles, which fall with terrible effect, if inflicted, are mede for the people of the seceded States, who are under a defacto government, able to command their obedience, and force them to bear arms against the United States, whether they will it or

The government assumes to punish the disloyalty of men whose loyalty it does not and cannot protect.

The administration and its party have admitted into the Union a part of the State of Virginia, without any warrant in the Constitution, for the avowed object of obtaining another free-soil State.

They have emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, without the consent of their owners, and taxed the people of the United States to pay the expenses, without their consent.

They have taken advantage of the distracted state of Missonri, to effect the emancipation of slaves there, by offering the State twenty millions of dollars to compensate her for the sscrifiee, without the consent of the loyal States, already over-burdened with taxes.

The President has conceived the wild scheme of ending the rebellion by buying all the slaves, and presses it with as much zeal as if he were in real earnest in believing that the schole rebellion is to be subdued by dollars and cents.

And, as if all this were not enough, the President has issued a proclamstion, by his own anthority, setting all the slaves free in the seceded States, with some exceptions in particular localities, and proposes to srm them against their owners.

Regarding these acts as matters of policy, they units the sentiment of the seceded States in a determined resistance. They silence those who were friends of the Union in the rebel States, they confirm the charge made by the conspirators at the start, instead of disproving it, that the constitution, in the hands of the Abolitionists, would afford no protection to the Southern people. They will not make one rebelless, but tens of thousands more; and show clearly that the present party in power is incompetent to deal with the rebellion.

In this State, part of the Federal troops seem to have, been inspired by the same anti-slavery fanaticism that rules the councils of the government, and it has here, as elsewhere, deeply injured the cause of the Unlon, and strengthened the rehellion.

We shall not boast of the loyalty of Kentucky. Half her loyal population, fit to bear. arms in the field sgainst the rebellion, are, her witnesses, and let the world be her judge. And whilst we acknowledge the obligations, of the State to the constitution; and laws of the United States, the latter is bound to respect the constitution and laws of Kentucky; and the Federal troops in this State cannot be allowed to entice slaves from their masters, and protect them in their camps, against civil process.

The constitutions and laws of the States are a part of the system composing this Union, as well as the constitution and laws of the United States, and the violation of the former can never be a legitimate means of preserving the latter.

We shall notice but briefly the nnconstitutional features of some of these acts and pretensions. We leave the confiscation bill to stand on its own basis of folly and bar-

Western Virginia was called the State of Virginia until her consent was obtained to her own admission into the Union, and the deed was done. So shallow the subterfuge to evade the charge of a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The offer to buy the slaves of Missouri is an offer to bny a State's right, or to put a State under bonds not to exercise it. The Federal Government has no power to buy such a right, and a State has no power to sell of the President of the United States, dsted it. The proposition is contrary to the whole list of January, 1863, by which he assumes theory of our Constitution.

It is marvelous that a whole party or faction can be found to sustain the validity of the President's proclamation of the 1st January, 1863. The right is claimed for the President in virtue of his power as Comlion. The principle is, that he can select martial law over States where war did notany means that, in his judgment, will an-lexist, and has suspended the writ of habeas Feb.5.

Report of the Majority of the Committee of Representatives.

Mr. Wolfer, Chalman of the Committee on Formal Relations on Friday, Februsry 6, 1868 in Behalf of the majority thereof, commission.

in the mother country, by revolution, and giance to the Government of the Union, and ever after considered the sacred right of the would in such event, cordially and earnestly citizen. We cannot suppose that our fathers, co-operate with them in the restoration of so jealous of personal liberty, would replace peace, and the procurement of such guaran-In the hands of an executive a power so tees as would give security to all their inplied in the Constitution as already existing, 8. Resolved, That Kentucky will adhere is moreover previded for by acts of Congress to the Constitution and the Union, as the passed both Honses and approved by the hest, it may be the last, hope of popular Presidenti It is absurd to suppose that an freedom; and for all wrongs which may executive has power, under our Constitution, to dispense with a law of Congress in exist, will seek redress under the Constituany emergency, of which he is to be the tion and within the Union, by the pescetul,

But what is the remedy for those evils? - suffrages of a free people. the ballot-box to arrest such evils. It has tion as they were ordained by the founders asserted itself, and is advancing to control of the Republic. prove worse than the disease.

any of the evils we have described. It would ted States, approved Japuary 25th, 1861. render them chronic and perpetual. The systems of despotism, in which every vestige of civil liberty would disappear. Kentucky would be a border State, with no power to and ragged, drenched with the blood of generations. We cannot accept such a destiny for those who are to come after us.

The authors of the rebellion had as well understand that Kentucky is the natural multiply and aggravate them.

Much as we find to condemn in the acts be attained. and pretensions of the present party in pow- 13. Resolved, That the Governor be requested er in the United States, the Sonthern horl-zon is still darker and more forbidding. A lutions to the President of the United States few ambitions men literally precipitated the and to the Governor of each States, with a people of the second States into a bloody request that he lay the same before the Lay people of the seceded States into a bloody request that he lay the same before the Leg-

other States; and by the confiscation of all tives requested, to use their best efforts to the property of those in the seconded States, accomplish the objects of these resolutions. lred to stand by their old government. Through vigilance committees and otherwise they banksfed from his home the citizen who loved the old flag under which his fathers lived and died. Instead of havlng the citizen to fight for what they call Independence, they have only been able to the following advertisement: fill their armies by a remorseless conscription. They have burned and destroyed the private property of their people, under the pretense of keeping it out of the hands of the Government. They claim absolute power over the persons and property of their dominions to use for their own purposes .-They have invaded Kentucky, destroyed her property, and robbed and murdered her peopie. But it is needless to enumerate further

outrages. This they have done under the necessitles of war; but, In time of peace, their constitution gives power to the Executive that is Penitentiary crimes have been nnknown till inconsistent with the perpetuity of republi- now in the history of mankind. can institutions.

This State will submit to such a despotism only when she has no power to resist it. In the mesntime it would be as idle to appeal to the men at Washington as to the men at Richmond. The former have adopt. ed their policy against the well-known wishes of this State. They would listen to that can be eaten, worn, or that can be used no reason from us, however sound, no con- to kill Union men. It is astonishing to see siderations, however just, no counsels, how- the enormous quantities of goods that go ever wise. Against their unconstitutional from here into Texas. Million of dollars schemes we appeal to the constitution. We worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all can submit to neither of these extremes, of which is sent back to the rebels, by their

In conclusion, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

sailed by an armed rehellion on one side, of modey to pay for them. which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive which, we have seen by experiment, can be corrected by the ballot-box: Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamnities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid | girls, and chawing a 'power' of tobacco. of all patriotic men, to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2. Resolved, That this General Assembly declares, as before it has oftentimes declared that the State of Kentucky hath ever been and is, loyal to the Government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

3. Resolved, That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any administration of the Government and the Government Itself-the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people sre charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its.founders to endure forever.

4. Resolved, That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters. its solemn protest against the Proclamation to emancipate all slaves within certain. States, holding the same to be unwise, un-

constitutional and void. 5. Resolv ed, That this General Assembly declares that the power, which has recently been assumed by the President of the United mander-in-Chief of the army and navy.— States, whereby, under the guise of military. It is a war measure to put down the rebel-

tain vaguely defined offenses unknown to for emencipation, as contained in his Proclathe law, not by a jury, but by a military mation of the 19th of May, 1862.

7. Resolved, That this General Assembly This same party have found out that It deems it proper further to declare, that it,

belongs to the President to suspend the pri-vilege of the writ of labour corpus. The State, would hail with pleasure and delight Idea is born of the emergency. The privi- any manifestation of a desire on the part of legs of this west was torp from the executive the second States to return to their allegi-

but powerful and irresistible, agencies of the

If our executive were for life, supported by a law-making power of the same description, revolution would be the only remedy.

9. Resolved, That this General Assembly hails with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among The men at Washington are, however, tem; the people of the non-slaveholding States in porary trustees of power that belongs to the their late elections, and regard the same as poople. The government is curs, and we to earnest of a good purpose on their part shall not surrender it for their ill conduct.— to co-operate with all other loyal citizens As long as the polltical morality of the peo- - give security to the rights of every section, ple remains, there is an unsubdued power in and maintain the Union and the Constitu-

this government with resistless step. Ken-tneky can wait with the Democrats of the General Assembly, a convention should be North, and the patriotic men who have join. called for the purpose of proposing such ed them for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; and reject all lawless and experience has proved to he necessary to unconstitutional remedies which would only maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we Kentucky cannot compromise, with disunionists. Their success would not remove mending a call for a Convention of the Uni-

render them chronic and perpetual. The two sections would never live in peace; and Mississippi Valley States, as soon as practiont of the necessities of war, would grow np csble, to hold a convention of advice and consultation, with a view to determine what is hest to be done for the preservation of the Cheroots and Havana Sixes whole Government, and the further purpose overrule the wicked ambition of either sec- of maintaining their integrity and Union, and tion. She would be the rictim of their con-to prevent any one or more States from seiz-ing and appropriating to themselves the exing and appropriating to themselves the exclusive use of the mouths of the Mississippi river, and Imposing export and Import duties on the commerce and navigation of the

other States. . 12. Resolved, That the laws of this State enemy of their scheme. Their wicked sin- must be maintained and enforced, and that bitlon has brought these calamities on us It is the duty of the constituted authorities and themselves, and their success would but of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensible end shall

islature of his State, and to each of our Sena-They began by the confiscation of all the tors and Representatives in Congress. Our

> Southern News. (From the Riehmond Dispatch, Feb. 3.) "AN HONEST PEOPLE." Harper's Weekly, of January 17, contains

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY Fae simile Treasury-notes, exactly like the genuine \$500 Confederate Notes of the denomination, sent by mail, postage paid on the receipt of \$5, by W. E. HILTON,

No. 11 Spruce street, New York.

Harper's Weekly calls itself the "Journal of Civilization"-Yankee civilization, of course. In no other country in the world could such an announcement appear in s newspaper. Such unb'usbing raseality may well defy the world for a parallel. A people who glory in the practice and avowal of

HOW THE REBELS GET SUPPLIES AND SELL COTTON. United States Cousnlate at Monterey

November 4, 1862 DEAR FRIEND - * * Where is Colonel Hamilton? If in New Orleans, tell him the rebels ary buying up every thing here either of which is fatal to the Union, whilst agents hero, in the shape of powder, lead, there are bullets for one and ballots for the coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds; and in fact, every thing that can be used by their army. An order is here now for 600,000 blankels, all. of. 1. Resolved, That our institutions are as- which can be had, and a sufficient amount

> OTA Misso uri letter, in the Dubuque Times, says to bacco is used among the natives, in the rural districts indiscriminately by hoth sexes, children as well as adults, both for chewing and smoking. A foraging party near Huntsville, recently called at a house, where they found a womam and thirteen children, the three eldest being One of the party remarking that she was the first woman he ever saw chew tohacco, the old woman exclaimed, 'Wall, neow, whar was you brought up? Never seen a woman chaw 'bacar! Don't you have any ladies whar you was raised?

COAT OF ARMS FOR THE TIMES .- It is a suitable mark of appreciation and esteem for three of our prominent public functionaries, a carriage-maker has been employed to get up three splended carriages, to be paid for in green-backs, at forty-five per cent. discount, one for the President, one for the Secretary of War, and one for the Secretary of the Navy. The coat of arms, on the panels, is,—a nlgger rampant and a white man couchant; the motto:—Montes parturiunt, et nascitur ridiculus mus.' Did onr funds permit, we should send Halleck one, prefixing in the motto, the 'plug' before 'mus'.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Union.

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IN addition to my aready large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for oasn and can sell aslow as any house in the West.

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do: do do. A Seignette do. Fino Old Port Wine, a casks Fine Madeira do. ; ;;

5 Pipes superior Holland Gin, 3 Puncheons St. Croix Rum, 50 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts

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25 Hī. do

do do do do, Pints,
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issengers by this route can visit Baltimore charge of two dollars.
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Schorula and Scrorulous Complaints. ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STPHILIS AND STPHILITIC AT-PECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-RALOIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELIS, ROIS OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Lupurity of

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla,

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